NOTES.

We print elsewhere the proceedings of the important deputation to the Board of Trade on the subject of the Institute of Preventive Medicine. There can be no doubt that, after the statement made by the Minister, the registration of the Society will shortly be an accomplished fact; a few words in the deed of registration or a few minutes of reference between the Board of Trade and the Home Office are all that is needed to safeguard Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's official scruples. The importance of the deputation, however, will not be limited to this: it shows again, as in the case of the Art Gallery, that men of science are no longer willing to be snubbed by men in office.

The annual meeting for the election of Fellows was held at the Royal Society's rooms, in Burlington House, on Thursday last, when the following gentlemen were elected into the Society:—William Anderson; Prof. Frederick Orpen Bower; Sir John Conroy, Bart.; Prof. Daniel John Cunningham; Dr. George Mercer Dawson; Edwin Bailey Elliott; Prof. Percy Faraday Frankland; Percy C. Gilchrist; Dr. William Dobinson Halliburton; Oliver Heaviside; John Edward Marr; Ludwig Mond; William Napier Shaw; Prof. Silvanus Phillips Thompson; Captain Thomas Henry Tizard, R.N.

Mr. George Holt, of Liverpool, last week sent the Treasurer of the University College there a cheque for ten thousand pounds as endowment for a Chair of Physiology, and candidates for the appointment are forthwith to be advertised for. It is only a few weeks since Mr. Brunner, M.P., sent a similar cheque to endow a Chair of Political Economy. The latter post has been offered to and accepted by Mr. E. C. K. Gonner.

The Prince of Wales has fixed 4 o'clock on Wednesday, June 17, for the delivery by Lord Rayleigh of the first of the two lectures at the Royal Institution in connection with the centenary of the birth of Michael Faraday; and Friday evening, June 26, at 9 o'clock, has been appointed for the second of these lectures, which will be given by Prof. Dewar.

Students of geology were sorry to hear of the death of Dr. P. M. Duncan, F.R.S. He died on May 29 in his sixty-seventh year. Dr. Duncan was Professor of Geology at King's College, London, and was intimately connected with the Geological Society, of which he was President in 1876 and 1877. He was also a member of the Linnean Society.

Mr. G. V. Poore, the Government Inspector, who has recently drawn up a report upon experiments performed on living animals during the year 1890, states that during the many visits he has paid to places licensed for the performance of such experiments, it has never fallen to his lot to see a single animal which appeared to be in bodily pain.

We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. J. Graham-Kerr, of the University of Edinburgh, Naturalist to the Pilcomayo Expedition, has returned safely to this country, and has succeeded in bringing with him a portion of his natural history collections. As is well known, the *Bolivia*, in which Captain Page and his expedition ascended the Pilcomayo, was stranded in that river, in April 1890, in the middle of the Gran Chaco. After the death of Captain Page, which occurred while he was returning in a canoe down the Pilcomayo to get medical assistance, the *Bolivia* remained stuck fast nearly in one spot until March of this year, when Mr. Kerr, finding the vessel still immovable, and no prospects whatever of a rise in the river, decided to come away as best he could. After a very rough journey he reached Asuncion on mule-back, bringing as many of his light things as possible, and arrived in this country last week. Some very interesting letters of Mr. Kerr's, describing the natural history of the Gran Chaco, will be found in the two numbers of the *Ibis* for January and April last.

Under the will of Dr. Fothergill (1821), funds were bequeathed to the Society of Arts for the offer of medals for subjects, in the first instance, relating to the prevention of fire. A Society's Gold Medal, or £20, is now offered for the best invention having for its object the prevention or extinction of fires in theatres or other places of public amusement.

Messrs. Newton and Co. have been appointed philosophical instrument makers to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, an appointment which we believe has not been held by any firm for some years.

Mr. John T. Brunner, M.P., has been elected President of the Sunday Society in succession to Prof. G. J. Romanes. Mr. Brunner will deliver his presidential address at the Society's public annual meeting on June 27.

The Société Botanique de France recently held its annual meeting in the little town of Collioure, near Perpignan, on the Mediterranean coast. After the meeting many excursions were made in the neighbourhood, which is interesting to botanists.

On behalf of Prof. E. C. Stirling, of the University of Adelaide, South Australia, Prof. Newton communicated to the Zoological Society of London, at its meeting last week, a figure of the new Australian Marsupial, originally described by Dr. Stirling in this journal in 1888 (Nature, vol. xxxviii. p. 588), together with some notes on this extraordinary animal. *Notoryctes typhlops*, as Dr. Stirling now proposes to call it, is a small mole-like animal belonging to the order of Marsupials, of which it forms an entirely new type. A general description of it has already been given, as above referred to, but Prof. Stirling now adds that the Marsupial bones are exceedingly small nodules, and escaped his notice at first. Four or five of the cervical vertebræ are fused, and there is a keeled sternum, an enormously thick and short first rib, which serves a purpose of buttressing the sternum in lieu of coracoids, and a bird-like pelvis. The penis is in the uro-genital canal, and the testes are external in front of it. The eyes are mere spots underneath the skin. The four specimens as yet received of *Notoryctes typhlops* were obtained in the centre of Australia, on the telegraph line between Adelaide and Port Darwin. The animal is said to burrow in the sand with great rapidity. A full description of it, it is understood, has appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia, but no copy of this journal has as yet reached England.

MM. Gréhant and Quinquaud conclude from some recent experiments on dogs that under the influence of alcohol muscular strength is much diminished.

Prof. John M. Coulter, the well-known botanist, has been elected President of the State University of Indiana, located at Bloomington; and Dr. Douglas H. Campbell has been appointed Associate Professor of Botany at the new Stanford University of California.

According to the *Botanical Gazette*, Mr. Thomas Meehan, of Philadelphia, is about to establish, in conjunction with his sons, a new journal of gardening and botanical miscellany. It will be called *Meehan's Monthly*, and the first number will appear on July 1.

We learn from the *Journal of Botany* that Mr. Worthington G. Smith is preparing for the public gallery of the Botanical Department of the British Museum a series of 96 tables illustrating the British Fungi. Every species of the Hymenomycetes will be figured in its natural colours, the drawings being taken from Mr. Smith's own series already in the Museum, with others from original figures lent by Mr. Plowright and others.

The number of *Neptunia* for April 30 gives a brief description of the following stations for the study of natural history:—

A marine zoological station has been founded at Endoume, near Marseilles, by Prof. Marion, especially for the study of the fishes of the Mediterranean. M. Alphonse Biosson is about to establish at his own expense a zoological station at Point-de-Grave, Gironde, with the especial object of promoting the investigation of the ornithology and entomology of the district. A marine station for physiology has been opened at Tamaris, near Toulon, under the direction of Dr. R. Dubois, Professor of Physiology in the Faculty of Sciences at Lyons.

The Berlin Academy of Sciences has recently made the following grants:—£100 to Dr. Fleischmann, of Erlangen, for researches in development; £30 towards the cost of publication of Dr. Krabbe's work, "Development-History and Morphology of the polymorphous Lichen Genus *Cladomia*"; £60 to Dr. Hartwig, of Bamberg Observatory, towards a series of observations on variation of the earth's axis; and £40 to Dr. Schmidt, of Halle, for researches on the light reflected from transparent bodies.

The following are subjects for prize competition, recently proposed by the Belgian Academy of Sciences:—Advancement of our knowledge of the relation of phenomena of solution to phenomena of combinations; discussion, on the basis of new experiments, of works relating to the kinetic theory of gases; perfection of the theory of approximative integration, both as regards rigour of methods and facility of application; researches on the embryonal development of a mammal belonging to an order the embryogeny of which has not yet been investigated; determination, by means of palæontology and stratigraphy, of the relations between formations referred by Dumont to his Laekenian and Tongrian marine systems; new researches on the formation of polar bodies of animals. The prizes are gold medals, of the value of 1000, 800, and 600 francs. Papers to be written in French, Flemish, or Latin, and sent to the Secretary before August 1, 1892.

Messrs. Richard Frères have issued an illustrated catalogue of measuring, controlling, and self-registering instruments for scientific and industrial purposes. A descriptive and illustrated list of instruments has also been published by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company.

The series of lectures annually given in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society of London upon subjects connected with botany came to an end on Friday last, when Prof. Stewart, F.R.S., President of the Linnean Society, addressed a large number of visitors and students upon "The Relationship between Plants and Animals." The subject, he said, was one of much interest, as affording an explanation of the origin of many abnormal forms of vegetable growth. This is specially the case in tropical countries, where the struggle for existence is more intense than in colder climes; there the relationship is almost vital, some plants providing food, others shelter, to various kinds of ants, while these pugnacious insects, in turn, protect the plant from damage, by attacking any living thing which approaches it. One plant, known as the bull's-horn acacia, of Central America, provides a species of ant not only with food and drink, in the shape of tiny egg-like bodies upon the leaves—of which the ants are very fond—and a sweet fluid in special cavities on the stalk, but, in addition, furnishes a home in the hollow spines with which it is armed, these, when punctured by the ants, swelling out into perfect miniature bull's horns. In return the ants protect it from its enemies.

A series of experiments with regard to evaporation from free water surfaces and from earth saturated with water, in sun and in shade, has been recently made by Signor Battelli (*Il Nuovo Cimento*). He used three large tubs or vats, two holding water, and the third earth on a grating, to which water was admitted from a pipe entering the bottom. One water-tub and the earth-tub stood a few yards apart on the north side of a high wall; the other water-tub was in the open, and embedded in the ground. Signor Battelli's results are these:—The quantity of water evaporated from moist earth is in general greater than that from a free stagnant water surface, when the air temperature rises; but less, when the latter falls. With increasing wind-velocity, evaporation increases more rapidly from the water surface. The moister the air, the greater (other things equal) seems to be the ratio of the water evaporated from the moist earth to that from the stagnant water surface. The evaporation of a water surface exposed to the sun's rays is greater than that of a shaded one, not only by day, but in the following night. With rising temperature, the ratio between the water quantities from these two surfaces increases somewhat more quickly; with rising wind-velocity, this ratio diminishes.

The *Photographic Journal* of May 22 prints a paper by M. Léon Vidal, on photographic methods of obtaining polychromatic impressions. One of the writer's objects is to show that typographic and lithographic printers ought to find in photography "one of their principal auxiliaries." By its aid, he says, their work might be executed "more cheaply, more thoroughly, and more artistically."

On Sunday, June 7, there was a series of severe earthquake shocks in Italy. The centre of the seismic movement seems to have been in the province of Verona, but the disturbance was felt over a wide area. At Verona three strong shocks, preceded by a subterranean noise like the roaring of artillery, are reported to have occurred at 2 o'clock a.m. The inhabitants rushed in terror from their houses to seek safety in the open streets and squares. One of the assistant mistresses at a boarding-school died of fright. A number of chimneys were thrown down by the oscillation. Still more violent were the effects of the seismic disturbance at other places in the province of Verona, especially at Tregnago and Badia-Calavena. Shocks more or less severe were experienced at Brescia, Belluno, Ravenna, Parma, Modena, and Ferrara. The Central Meteorological Bureau reports that the earthquake was very strongly felt at Florence, where it awoke several people from their sleep. The disturbance also extended to Rome, as was shown by the seismograph, the time at which the shock was felt in Rome being 6 minutes and 40 seconds after 2 a.m. In Verona and the surrounding districts slight shocks continued to be felt on Monday and Tuesday. A large stream of lava issued on Monday from the new crater of Mount Vesuvius at the base of the central cone. Signor Palmieri, the Director of the Vesuvian Observatory, holds that this flow is directly connected with the earthquake shocks in the north, and points out that seismic disturbances in Italy generally stop when the eruption of Vesuvius begins.

In the Report of the Meteorological Service of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending December 31, 1887, just issued, it is stated that nearly eleven hundred warnings of approaching storms were issued by the Service during the year, and that of these warnings 972 were verified, being 88·9 per cent.

We have the pleasure of recording the issue of the first volume of the Publications of the Vatican Observatory, containing astronomical and meteorological observations for the last nine months of 1890. This Observatory was first established by Pope Gregory XIII. for astronomical purposes, and was used for regular meteorological observations from 1800–1821. After passing through several vicissitudes, a proposal was made, about the time of the Vatican Jubilee Exhibition in 1888, to reorganize the Observatory, and the present Pope accordingly re-established it on a sound basis, and it is now furnished with the best instruments procurable, both for direct observations and continuous registration in meteorology, astronomy, magnetism, and earthquake phenomena. It is proposed to carry on various researches, and to issue further volumes from time to time, as soon as sufficient materials are accumulated. The Director is Padre Denza, the founder of the Italian Meteorological Society, and Superintendent of the Observatory at Moncalieri.

CONSIDERING the question of determination of the evaporating power of a climate, Dr. Ule distinguishes (*Met. Zeits.*) between the intensity and the speed of evaporation. The latter can be well determined with an instrument like Wild's evaporimeter, and Dr. Ule sets forth, in a table, the monthly data of this for Chemnitz, compared with those of absolute humidity, "saturation deficit," and relative humidity. The agreement of the last with the evaporimeter figures is much better than that of the two others; still, there is considerable discrepance, and this is not explained (the author shows) by variations in wind-intensity. On the other hand, the data of the psychrometer show a remarkable parallelism with those of the evaporimeter, and by taking wind-variations into account the agreement is increased. Thus, from psychrometer-differences and wind variations, the evaporative power of a climate may be correctly estimated where an evaporimeter is wanting. Dr. Ule offers a new formula for estimating the layer of water evaporated in a given time, and tests it with two German climates, and one Australian.

IN an interesting paper on technical education in agriculture, reprinted from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, Dr. W. Fream refers incidentally to the value of mathematical studies for the agriculturist. Dr. Fream's professorial experience at agricultural colleges has convinced him that a lad who is fairly competent in mathematical studies is "a good medium to work upon." "Those interested in the welfare of any young agriculturist should take care," he says, "that in his school days the study of mathematics is not ignored. The time devoted to acquiring proficiency in arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, and the elements of algebra and trigonometry—the latter really indispensable in the case of surveying—will never be regretted."

THOSE who are interested in questions relating to physical education will find much to please them in an excellent paper, in the June number of *Physique*, on natural history in public schools, by the Rev. T. A. Preston, late President of the Marlborough College Natural History Society. Many boys are not much attracted by games, and it seems hard that in such cases any sort of compulsion should be used. Why not have various alternative ways of securing exercise, any one of which might be chosen? Mr. Preston shows with great force, and in a very interesting manner, with how much advantage the study of natural history might in some instances be substituted for cricket and football. Boys out for a field excursion take a great deal more exercise, he maintains, than is ever taken at cricket. "With those who are keen naturalists," he says, "the mere exercise taken in any one day (not in an excursion) is often such that it might almost be said to require moderating. I have no hesitation in saying that, if exercise alone is to be considered, a field naturalist will take far more than any one at games."

MR. W. R. HILLIER, of the Indian Civil Service, has written a very curious monograph on the manners and customs of the Shan States. When a Shan becomes a father it is considered highly undesirable that he should drive pigs, carry the dead, bore holes, fill in holes in the ground, or indulge in mockery. "If either sex," writes Mr. Hillier, "die without marrying, the body, before burial, is banged against a stump, which is at the time considered as representing the husband or wife,"—a ceremony which is supposed to guard against the danger of unrequited affection in the next stage of existence. Marriage is simplicity itself. A young man takes a fancy to a young lady, and if the liking is reciprocated, she straightway accompanies him to his house as his wife. Next day the young man's parents meet the parents of the young lady, and after informing them of what has taken place, beg that "they may be forgiven for the intrusion," and ask that a day be fixed for the wedding. This request being granted—and apparently a refusal is not contemplated—the young lady returns to her parents. Divorce is easy also, the man merely giving his wife a letter permitting her to remarry, and the wife merely being required to pay an unwilling husband thirty rupees for release from an uncongenial mate. As to food the Shan is not an epicure, eating everything that is eatable; and indeed it is considered quite becoming, if he only be of high rank, to devour an enemy. This privilege, however, is accorded only to Bohs, or chiefs. The Shan theory of the cosmogony is that "the earth came out of the depths by means of white ants."

SOME further explorations have lately been made on the Upper Irrawaddy. Major Hobday, of the Indian Survey Department, with an escort of fifty Goorkhas, succeeded in getting as far north as latitude 26° 15′ up the Malika, or right branch of the river. Here the local tribes began to show opposition, and the party could not without fighting their way have proceeded further. The point reached was, however, only fifty miles south of that which Colonel Woodthorpe gained a few years ago in his explorations from the far north of Assam. This small gap will probably be crossed when the next attempt is made, as by that time the wild tribes will have learned from their neighbours that British officers have only friendly intentions towards them. Finding his progress barred to the north, Major Hobday turned due eastwards, with the intention of striking the Meka, which is supposed to be the main stream of the Irrawaddy. After exploring the course of this river for some distance, he will journey back through the hills along the Yunnan border, reaching Bhamo by land. He will thus be able to map a considerable extent of country.

AN interesting synthesis of troilite, the crystallized monosulphide of iron, FeS, which is so frequently found in meteorites and yet is never found in terrestrial rocks, is described by Dr. Richard Lorenz, of Göttingen, in the current number of the *Berichte*. A stream of dry sulphuretted hydrogen gas was led over a bundle of iron wire contained in a combustion-tube heated in a furnace. As soon as the wire became heated to dull redness, it became quite changed, becoming completely covered with innumerable brilliant little crystals. These crystals possessed a bright silver-white lustre when first obtained, but after a short time reflected a pale-green coloured light. On standing for some days, the crystals further changed in colour to blue and afterwards to brown, without the least change in the form being apparent. Under the microscope they appear to consist of well-formed six-sided tables of a bright steel-gray lustre. Prof. Groth, the eminent crystallographer, who has examined them, pronounces them to be hemimorphic hexagonal in form, isomorphous with wurtzite, the hexagonal variety of zinc sulphide. Any kind of iron may be substituted for the wire; whatever the variety employed, it always becomes covered with a crust of these crystals when heated in a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen, the only precaution necessary being to prevent the temperature from rising to the melting-point of monosulphide of iron. The crystals are readily detached from the iron, and upon analysis yield numbers very near the theoretical ones required by FeS. The largest and best developed individual crystals of troilite are obtained by diluting the sulphuretted hydrogen with an inert gas. Wurtzite, sulphide of zinc, ZnS, may also be readily artificially obtained in a similar manner by passing sulphuretted hydrogen over zinc heated to whiteness in a porcelain tube in a Schlösing furnace. When the tube, which is allowed to cool in the stream of gas, is broken, immediately beyond the portion which has been heated in the furnace a beautiful sublimate of crystals of wurtzite is found. They consist of well-developed hexagonal prisms, somewhat transparent and of a yellow colour, exhibiting, according to Prof. Groth, their hemimorphic nature in a most decided manner. In a similar way also Dr. Lorenz has artificially prepared greenockite, sulphide of cadmium, CdS. This synthesis is perhaps the easiest of all to effect, and it may readily be conducted in an ordinary combustion-tube. The metallic cadmium is placed in a porcelain boat, and commences to react with the sulphuretted hydrogen at a temperature just below its boiling-point. As soon as this temperature is attained, the porcelain boat and the portion of the tube beyond it become covered with magnificent long yellow skewer-like crystals of greenockite, which Prof. Groth finds to be of two kinds, hexagonal prisms isomorphous with troilite and wurtzite, and a new form of greenockite consisting of monoclinic crystals. Dr. Lorenz has further artificially prepared millerite, the sulphide of nickel, NiS, by the same method, obtaining in this case very minute but undoubtedly hexagonal crystals isomorphous with the three other sulphides above described.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Macaque Monkey (*Macacus cynomolgus* ♀) from India, presented by Mr. Walter Fraser; a Rhesus Monkey (*Macacus rhesus* ♀) from India, presented by Colonel Beresford; a Great Black-headed Gull (*Larus ichthyaëtus*) from the Persian Gulf, four Macqueen's Bustards (*Houbara macqueeni* ♂ ♂ ♀ ♀) from Western Asia, three Chaplin Crows (*Corvus capellanus*) from Persia, presented by Mr. B. T. Ffinch, C.M.Z.S.; a Diamond Snake (*Morelia spilotes*) from New South Wales, presented by Mr. J. Hellberg; a Common Viper (*Vipera berus*) from Hampshire, presented by Mr. W. H. B. Pain; two Piapecs (*Ptilostomus senegalensis*) from West Africa, purchased; a Collared Fruit Bat (*Cynonycteris collaris*), four North African Jackals (*Canis anthus*), two Partridge Bronze-wing Pigeons (*Geophaps scripta*), bred in the Gardens.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

The Spectra of Double Stars.—A note on "The Discovery of Double Stars by means of their Spectra" is contributed by Prof. E. C. Pickering to *Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 3034. When the components of a close binary system have similar spectra, relative orbital motion in the line of sight may cause a periodic doubling of the lines. But if the spectra be not similar any lines common to both ought to be conspicuously strong, and, provided the components have not equal and opposite velocities in the line of sight, ought also to be displaced with reference to other lines. Thus, if one component of a close binary system has a Group V. spectrum, like our sun, and the other a Group IV. spectrum, in which strongly marked hydrogen lines is the main feature, the resulting spectrum will have a composite character, and careful measurements should show that the position of the hydrogen line is periodically displaced when compared with the lines characteristic of the solar-type spectrum. α Canis Majoris is the brightest star having this composite spectrum, and the wave-length of the hydrogen line G, derived from a comparison with three lines of greater and three lines of smaller wave-length, was 434·09, which exceeds that derived from the solar spectrum by 0·03. Similar measures of the hydrogen line *h* gave a wave-length of 410·22, which also exceeds that in the solar spectrum by 0·03. From this displacement it would appear that if the phenomenon is due to the relative motion of a faint component, it is receding at the rate of 20 kilometres per second, as compared with the bright component. An examination shows that the following stars have the composite spectrum referred to: γ Andromedæ, H.P. 650, ε Boötis, α Scorpii, and β Cygni, all of which are known to be double; also π Persei, ζ Aurigæ, δ Sagittarii, 31 Cygni, and β Capricorni. In the cases of the last two, the spectra of the distant companions are distinctly separated from those of the chief stars. Although the strong hydrogen lines in the spectra investigated may be due to the presence of a faint companion, their intensity may also be due to many other causes. Thus, the strong hydrogen lines in the solar spectrum are not due to the integration of the spectrum of the sun and that of a companion. It is necessary, therefore, to determine whether the displacement is subject to a periodic variation or not, in order to test this method of discovering close binaries.

The Perseid Radiant.—At the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, on April 22, M. Bredichin concluded, from the meteor observations made at Pulkova by ten astronomers in August 1890, "le courant des aérolithes n'est pas délimité par un point ou un petit rond, mais présente une surface considérable parsemée de radiants."

THE FLORA OF DIAMOND ISLAND.

Diamond Island is situated at the mouth of the Bassein River, in the Indian Ocean, about five miles from Pagoda Point and eight miles from Cape Negrais, and in about 16° N. lat. It is of sandstone formation, somewhat exceeds a square mile in area, being about twice as long as broad, and the central part is a kind of plateau 60 feet or so above the level of the sea. With the exception of a small clearing for a telegraph station, the island is densely wooded down to the sea, but there is no mangrove belt on any part of the sandy coast, unless it be considered as represented by a few patches of *Avicennia officinalis*. Thus is the island described, though in greater detail, by Dr. D. Prain, Curator of the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, who has visited the island in H.M. Indian Marine Survey steamer *Investigator*, commanded by R. F. Hoskyn, R.N. Dr. Prain has published an elaborate analytical account of the flora in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He collected eighty-six species of flowering plants, three ferns, and four funguses, among which there was not a single novelty. The enumeration includes a number of cultivated plants, among them the coco-nut palm; but these are all of recent introduction. It is supposed that the island was not previously inhabited, and therefore that the vegetation of the dense wood overspreading the island is quite natural. The most interesting fact brought out is the evident affinity with the somewhat distant Andaman flora, pointing to a former connection. The Report is also valuable to the student of plant-distribution for the details it contains of the habitats and relative frequency of the component species of the vegetation.

W. Botting Hemsley.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge.—Lord Walsingham, F.R.S., the High Steward elect, has issued a letter of thanks to the Senate, in which he promises to maintain the highest traditions of "our beloved University."

W. M. Hicks, F.R.S., late Fellow of St. John's College, and Principal of Firth College, Sheffield, has been approved for the degree of Doctor in Science. Dr. Hicks is the author of many important memoirs in mathematical physics, and of an approved text-book of dynamics.

Prof. Newton has been appointed a Manager of the Balfour Studentship Fund for five years.

A. H. L. Newstead, Scholar of Christ's, and E. W. MacBride, Scholar of St. John's, and President of the Union Society, have been nominated for research work at the Naples Zoological Station.

The Syndicate appointed for the purpose have selected a site for the Sedgwick Memorial Museum on the old Botanic Garden area, with a frontage to Downing Street. The proposed Museum will lie between the new Chemical Laboratory and the old Anatomical School, and complete one quadrangle of the new Museums group.

The following distinguished persons are proposed recipients of honorary degrees on June 16:—Lord Walsingham, F.R.S., the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., Prof. Rudolf von Gneist, of Berlin, Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., Sir Archibald Geikie, F.R.S., Antonin Dvořák, Prof. Karl Weierstrass, of Berlin, A. H. Taine, member of the French Academy, Dr.